TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

siness letters for this office should be addressed to gracers," New-York. unnot undertake to return rejected Communications

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Address THE TRIBUNE. New-York. NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures: The steamer Bermuda, Volunteer Lieut. Commander Smith, captured the Rebel sloop Fortunate. She had run out of Indian on the 3d of May, captured the Prussian schooner She had run the blockade at Brazos River in company with the English schooner

The slaves in the counties of Daviess, Henderson, and Union, in Kentucky, are deserting the plantations by scores and making their way to the Union lines. The Louisville Journal tays "the blacks are entirely demoralized, and cannot be controlled by their masters.'

The steamer Bermuda has arrived at Philadelphia from the West Gulf Blocksding Squadron. She brings 19 officers and 36 discharged and disabled men. gers, disabled, and was towed to the South-West Pass.

CONGRESS.

SEXATE, June 6.—The President was called upon for information concerning the present condition of the sinve-trade in Cuba, and what efforts are being made for its suppression. The bill giving 100,000 acres of State of Wisconsin, to aid in constructing the Ship Canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan, was passed. The Internal Revenue bill came up, and the clause in the old bill establishing collection districts according to the basis of representation in Congress was tickets of \$300, 50 cents, and on passage tickets of \$25 to \$100, \$1, was adopted. It was also voted to increase the income tax on sums from \$600 to \$5,000 to five per

bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas as murderers, and violators of the laws and customs of the Senate bill for the summary trial of minor offenses unit. against the United States, which was passed. Mr. ilson reported back the Senate bill, which was passed. providing that no member of Congress shall, after his laws which relate to those branches of the public Treasury notes, or postal currency. Mr. Wilson reported a bill to exclude traitors and alien enemies acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

All the English papers were commenting upon the war news from America, though their opinions differed as widely as possible. All agreed however, in acknowledging the ability of Gen. Grant, and the

bravery of the Union troops. No particulars are given

The London Conference held another meeting on the 27th of May. It is believed that Austria, plan of France, to take a vote of the people of the ussia. Germany, and England will consent to the thies. A large number of other reports are circulating, but they need confirmation.

GENERAL NEWS. A meeting of the retail boot and shoe dealers was held last evening in the Cooper Institute. The Committees appointed to canvass the city present ed their reports, from which it appeared that the the large majority being willing to close their stores at 7 or 8 p. m. A resolution was offered that the resolution passed at the last meeting be rescanded, and that and in reply it was stated that arrangements were de to hold a mass meeting in Union square on next Monday evening. It was remarked by one of the speakers that three other "learned process, and law-closed early, and that yet the parsons, doctors, and lawthat therefore the disciples of St. Crispin might venture to do the same—a proposition that met with great ap-plause. After considerable discussion, in the course o which the majority of the speakers expressed them.

During the past week the deaths in Newgirls-a decrease of 8 from the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 93 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1863. Of the The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: mation of the lungs, 37; scar-16; small pox. 7; deaths from external causes, 44— mated a willingness to let these loyal portions among which were 8 deaths from old age; 2 from wounds of the Union alone. On the contrary, he stands received in battle; 6 drowned, and 11 tilled by acci. this day pledged to the Rebel authorities of Virwere buried in Potter's Field.

The British steamship Virginia, Capt. Grace, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived on Monday morning, bringing 31 cabin and 977 steerage passengers. This is the greatest number ever brought over in one vessel, except by the Great Eastern in July, 1863, which had 1,012.

The House Military Committee in pursuance employed in the Government Departments

The brig Santiago, on Friday night last, ran into the steamer Fairbanks, at sea, bursting her boiler, and fatally scalding Michael Kenny, one of the firemen. Gold opened in the street at 1933, and rose to 1944; the quotation at the Stock Exchange was 194@1944. In 1944; the quotation at the Stock Exchange was Investment bonds were strong for the 1821 Loan, 1142114 being bid for the Coupon bonds; 5-20s, Registered, 10621064; Coupon 5-20s. 1854@1054; Currency Certificates, 98@984. State bonds steady. Freights are dull, irregular, and lower. Money is quite freely offered at 627 P cent to brokers, as no call will be made on account of the \$75,000,000 for some days, and lender are not disposed to lose interest. The Bank State

The Richmond Examiner of the 2d (last Thursday) has nothing of consequence from Lee's army. The editor makes up a table showing that during the month of May 51,000 Union soldiers and 19,000 Rebels have been killed in battle. Joe Johnston is still whipping Sherman, and still retreating toward Atlanta.

The meeting on behalf of Union refugees, heretofore announced, and to be addressed by the Rev. J. P. Thompson and the Rev. Wm. J. River, Fla., and was trying to get to Nassan. Her Budington, will be held at Cooper Institute on cargo is small. The U. S. steamer Chocara, off Brazes Thursday evening. The number of suffering Unionists at the South who have lost everything by their loyalty is undoubtedly very large, and Agnes, which was also captured with a cargo of 114 an appeal for aid to give them the assistance they are so much in need of should not be in

We print on the sixth page of this morning's paper the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Henry Winter Davis, on the correspondence submitted to the House by the President relating to the joint resolution on Mexican affairs. The document is a clear and Spoke U. S. ship Hartford, on a cruise. Spoke at instructive historical record of the policy of the see schooner Dart, from New-Orleans, with 50 passen- Government in relation to foreign affairs, and shows by numerous precedents that that policy has hitherto been expressed by legislative power, while to the President has been committed the diplomatic measures for its execution.

The State of North Carolina is notoriously distracted land. It was as well known years ago as it is to-day that her people disliked and dis-For a generation, the stolidity, apathy, and po-House.-The Select Committee on the subject of the litical recreancy of North Carolina have been defenses of the North-Eastern frontier was continued the standing butt of her Southern neighbor; and success, and means to defeat it by fair means or in the attractions of the Fair. There is more rocated. There are to-day rival parties in North directs Vance not to suffer himself to be beaten, no better motive than curiosity, and for those war. Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the bill on the table.

Disagreed to—35 against 67. The bill was passed under the operation of the previous question—72 to 37. Mr. Cox offered a resolution condemning the extradition of Arguelles. It was referred to the Committee on the previous question—72 to 37. Mr. Cox offered a resolution condemning the extradition of Arguelles. It was referred to the Committee on the property of the previous question of the continuous Northern vistar is substantially continuous. Northern vistar is substantially continuous. contiguous Northern sister is substantially a

North Carolina-after having firmly resisted and emphatically repelled the efforts of her Democratic office-holders and other leading polidepartment or bureau, or clerk, shall receive or agree ticians to plunge her into the black gulf to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, for of Secession, was finally pitched into it any service rendered or to be rendered either by him- on the false pretense that President Lincoln self or another in proceedings relative to contracts. &c. had declared and was waging an unprovoked Mr. Wilson also reported the House bill placing conwar of extermination against "the South." She was suddenly torn from her moor The bill was passed. Mr. Wilson relings by wholesale, gigantic falsehood; and ported the House bill to prevent the sale, she has not yet been permitted to know the trade, or exchange of any false or counterfeit coin. truth. Still, her people know that they have been somehow duped into a tremendous, exhausting, desolating war; and they are nearly public lands. Mr. Morris introduced a bill to repeal all unanimous in their earnest, pressing desire to get out of it at the earliest moment. So they impel their Governor, Col. Vance, whose re-By the arrival of the Virginia, the Etna, and election is impending, to write officially to their the China, we have seven days later news from Eng- master, Jeff. Davis, praying him to open, or at least seek to open, negotiations with the Federal Government for a restoration of Peace.

So Vance writes, and Jeff. responds, with no more than his usual proportion of falsehood to truth. He, too, wants Peace, and wants it on The notorious rams built by the Messrs. the simple basis that they (the Secessionists) undeniable facts:

I. Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, each and all voted, in the Winter of 1860-61, not to take part in the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Those votes are on record, and cannot be gainsayed. Nor can it be pretended that they were overawed. or cajoled, or bullied, or bought; for the Federal officers in their midst and their several State authorities were then in full complicity with the chief engineers of the Rebellion. Yet Jeff. Davis and his confederates would not let then chief obstacles to earlier closing resulted from the Davis and his confederates would not let them obstinacy of one or two of the bosses in each locality. leaders and cajoling or deceiving the masses. with intent to plunge them into the vawning in future the hour for closing be 7 instead of 8 p. m. It chasm from which they recoiled. To this end. was proposed that the clerks hold large meetings in the Confederate Constitution prohibits the importation of slaves from States outside of the Confederacy, with palpable intent to coerce the slave-breeders of Virginia, North Carolina, Tenthat three other "learned professions" all nessee, Kentucky, &c., to become active Rebels. To this end, Fort Sumter was bombarded yers all managed to live better than shoemakers, and and reduced, expressly to "fire the Southern heart," and overcome the repugnance of the

Border States to Secession. II. After the second plunge had been made, West Virginia and East Tennessee, having few slaves and being overwhelmingly loyal, prayed to be " let alone" by Jeff. and his minions, but York were 440-118 men, 83 women, 112 boys, and 129 without avail. Their prayers were answered with bullets. East Tennessee was ruthlessly crushed out, and her loyal sons driven or eased 202 were children under 5 years of age. dragged into the Rebel ranks; West Virginia was only saved from a like fate by Northern valor. Never for a moment has Davis intilet fever, 20; measles, 21; diphtheria, 15; typhus fever, mated a willingness to let these loyal portions nts. In the institutions there were 76 deaths, and 50 ginia to make no peace that does not surrender loyal West Virginia to the vengeance of the traitors whose lures she has spurned and whose domination she has repudiated.

III. Davis falsely asserts that he has repeatedly sought Peace with the Union, but all his overtures have been repelled and flouted. The answer is ready-He has never sought Peace on any other of a resolution of the House, will next week commence basis than the recognition in advance of his Conan investigation to discover if any and what distoyal federacy as an independent power. This was clearly exacted by Messrs. Crawford and For-

Assistant Adjutant-General's office at the Headquarters to visit Washington in a Confederate gunboat. Thus, as a prerequisite to negotiation, our Government was required to concede the vital mat- the receipts of the Sanitary Commission during ter in controversy. Of course, it did not do this year of Fairs are little, if any, in excess of that: How could it? When Davis will point its former income; the reason being that ordiout that clause of the Federal Constitution nary contributions have been withheld from a which authorizes the President to surrender half the country to a hostile foreign power, and no longer even attempt to execute in that half the duties of the office he holds, he may plausi- needed for the charitable work of the Commisbly assert that our Government is indifferent or sion-of fruit and medical stores, delicacies, averse to the restoration of Peace.

ugly fact that the people of North Carolina want Peace, and want it on terms known to be obtainable. So he writes to Gov. Vance as fol-

obtainable. So he writes to Gov. Vance as inlows:

"To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could
listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is
heaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation.
Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of
peace. Till then, all tender of terms to the enemy will
be received as proof that we are ready for submission,
and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which
he is waging.

"I fear much, from the tenor of the news I receive
from North Carolina, that ad attempt will be made by
some bad men to inangerate movements which must be consome bad men to inangerate movements which must be consome bad men to inangerate movements which must be consome bad men to inangerate movements which the wast of
the control of the control of the enemy,
and which all patriots should combine to put down at any
cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to
spare your State the scenes of civil warfare which will
devastate its homes if the designs of these traitors be
suffered to make headway. I know that you will place
yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of
those who will not suffer the name of the old North
State to be blackened by such a stain. Will
you pardon me for suggesting that my only
source of disquietuale on the subject arises from the fear
that you will delay too long the action which now appears
ineviable, and that by an over-carnest desire to reclaim by
conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but
whose laydity is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit thera to gather such strength as to require more violent
measures than are now needed? With your influence and
position, the promoters of the unfounded discontent whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more rislenmeasures than are now needed? With your influence and
position, the promoters of the unfounded discontent
now prevalent in your State would be put down without
the use of physical force if you would abandon a policy
of conciliation and set them at deflauce. In this course,
frankly and firmly pursued, you would raily around you
all that is best and noblest in your State, and your tri
umph would be bloodless. If the contrary policy be
adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of furne
to repress tration. In either event, however, be assure
that you will have my cordiol concurrence and as
sistance in maintaining with you the honor, dignity and
dir name of your State, and in your efforts to crush

less intriguers and Hotspurs who were bent on the egg. He is very likely to be elected, unless strange beauty of unfamiliar climates will en-We presume that the combined power of the supplies an all-sufficient motive. aristocratic rulers of the Palmetto State, her Confederate and State Governments will insure success to this pelicy; but, when the old flar shall fly once more over North Carolina, there will be a reckoning for these deeds and their

THE CAMPAIGN.

Intelligible accounts of Friday's battle, hitherto rather vaguely described, will be found in our letters printed this morning. The attack | Convention will leave the Honse a quorum. was ordered by Gen. Grant along the whole line, with a view to gaining ground and driving the some extent was a success. Gen. Grant's own account is that nothing decisive was accomplished, but it appears that at some points im-portant positions were carried and held.

It will be noted also that here, as so frequently before in this campaign, the result of the day's fight is something which the troops carried-a bit of woods won here, a hill there. The drift of the fighting is all in one direction. Gen. Grant goes steadily toward Richmond, and his army finds encouragement in every step of progress.

It seems to be understood on both sides that the turning point of the war is at Richmond. almost every day, and the evidence is conclusive that Lee bas summoned his outlying detachments from all quarters to the rescue of the Rebel apital. Prisoners have been taken within a few days from the divisions of Breckinridge, of Beauregard, and one writer even says, of Polk. If the latter is really with Lee, the slight resistance which Johnston is able to offer to the adrance of Sherman is accounted for.

The reported capture of Bottom's Bridge over he Chickahominy by Sheridan, refers probably to Bottom's-Bridge Station, on the railroad, or s an error wholly. Official dispatches contradiet the statement inferentially-a force of Rebels being reported on Sunday east of the river at that point. Moreover, Gen. Grant will hardly risk a movement so decisive as crossing the Chickahominy at any point with a small portion of his force. He is not the man to put his army astride of a stream, and keep it divided just long enough for one wing to be thoroughly beaten-say at Gaines's Mills, for instance. His present position is at nearly a right angle to the river, not parallel to its course, and the line which Lee holds is not a defensive one with reference to the Chickahominy, but with reference to Richmond. The two Generals have dangers to guard against almost precisely imilar-Grant being obliged to cover his line of communication with White House, just as Lec is forced to oppose an advance on Richmond. In the present attitudes of the two armies the rear of either is open-in one sense-to a flank movement. Lee has tried two, and failed in both. Grant will probably not try till he is able to try to some purpose. But when he takes Bottom's Bridge and holds it, it will not be long that we shall have to wait for news of a battle. Or he may move with equal decision on Meadow Bridge, and in either ase bring on an engagement. In the latter, however, it will be fought on the left bank of the Chickshominy.

Nothing occurred of any moment on Saturday or Sunday. There was a night attack on Hancock on Saturday, but it was repulsed, and both armies took Sunday for a day of rest.

MILITIA FIELD DAYS .- Yesterday the famou Licut.-Col. G. M. Bascom, Assistant Adjutant-syth, his first emissaries; as also in the demand coth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., left this city for practice General has been assigned to duty in charge of the that Vice-President Stanhaus should be allowed in field evolutions at Kast Nov. York. THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR.

It will surprise many people to learn that notion that the revenue yielded by the Fairs made other gifts superfluous. There used to be large donations of such articles as are most wines, lint, bandages, and the like IV. Davis is forced at length to confront the Now there are comparatively few, and the Commission is compelled to purchase great quantities of such as formerly came in as gifts. The officers, therefore, have found ample employment for all the funds contributed by the Fairs, and the treasury of the Commission is still constantly in need of replenishing. At this moment, especially, when the calls for help are louder than ever, when every day brings a battle, and when the suffering ne cessities of the Army are greater than the most extensive and complete charity can possibly relieve, there ought to be no cessation in giving, and no diminution in receipts from whatever

We welcome, therefore, the opening of the Great Central Fair to-day in Philadelphia. St. Louis has just closed hers, with a total income reckoned at nearly \$600,000. It is estimated that the net receipts of the Metropolitan Fair in this city will reach the royal sum of \$1,200,000. We shall heartily rejoice if Philadelphia should exceed this amount-certainly the metropolis of the Keystone State will not consent to be outdone by a city that lies so far to the west of the center of national wealth as does St. Louis. It is said that the Philadelphia contributions have been very large, that the city shows great onthusiasm, and that there is every reason to expeet a great success. In perfecting its arrangements the Committees have had the benefit of manifold experiences, and in one -Col. Vance, though formerly a Whig, and respect, at least, they are fortunate elected over an original Secessionist of the in the season, for they are able to South Carolina school, is to-day the Davis can- add an extensive Horticultural department to anxious for a speedy restoration of Peace to this didate for reflection as Covernor, opposed by the other attractions of the Fair. Plants from W. W. Holden, the 'Peace' candidate. Holden all zones, tropical fruits, mosses from the north, was a Breekinridge Democrat in other days, and exotics of every description, have been gathered adopted. An amendment making a tax on passage trusted-we might even say detested-the restplunging the South into the abyss of Disunion. the vote of the People at home shall be nulli- chant the scenes of their visitors. A Gallery of fied by that of the soldiers in the Rebel armies. Art, a Museum of Arms and Trophies, and seven Davis trembles at the prospect of Holden's or eight other distinct departments are included during the present Congress. Mr. Garfield reported a the standing buttof her Southern neighbor; and the passage above quoted, he plainly than enough to interest those who will go from bull for the more speedy nunishment of querillas as but to crush out the Peace party as traitors, and who will conscientiously devote all the fime and look to him for whatever help may be needed. money they can spare, the object of the Fair

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6, 1864.

PROSPECTS OF THE BANKRUPT BILL. Mr. Arnold of Illinois, having made himself familiar with the sentiment of the House in his labors in behalf of the Bankrupt bill, gives us to-night the happy assurance that this measure of policy and hu-

COL. PORTER SAID TO BE LIVING.

Col. Peter A. Porter of the 8th New-York enemy closer upon the Chickahominy, and to Heavy Artillery, officially published as killed, is said to morning contains a cheering statement to this effect. Hollis White has gone to the front to devote himself to his remains if dead.

CARP OF PASSENCERS AT SEA.

Secretary Chase has submitted to the House ommittee on Commerce the draft of a bill, which was engaged can reckon a success-so much ground to day reported, to further regulate the carriage of pas taken from the enemy—such a line of rifle-pits sengers in steamships and other vessels. The bill is carried—a bit of woods won here, a bill there wall and the Collector at New-York, giving accounts of abuses by the Vanderbilt line which demand the earnest and prompt attention of Congress.

Consul states that in sundry communications since August, 1862, he has mentioned many facts to the gard of the Vanderbilt line from New-York to that port of the law regulating ocean steam passenger ships. the contrary, they seem to have become more lax and carcless from the impunity with which the laws are violated. The details of the improper crowding, expo-sure, and insufficient provision for passengers, are fear-

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. CISCO.

Assistant Treasurer Cisco of New-York, vielding to considerations connected with his health, has sent in his resignation of his office, to take effect at the end of the current financial year.

DISHONORABLE DISMISSAL.

Gen. Banks has dishonorably dismissed from the service Col. Lewis M. Peck, 173d New-York Vols., for that he preceded his regiment to the rear at the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864; that he did not make proper attempts to rally his regiment while in confusion; that he was not with his regimental colors, or when they advanced against the enemy; that at this time, i.e. of advance upon the enemy, he was going to and that he did not rejoin his command until 2 o'clock p. m. of the 10th of April, being absent and from the olors of his regiment about twenty hours without au thority. The Colonel, the order adds, is hereby dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States for mishehavior before the enemy, subject to the ap-DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH WHITE HOUSE.

The military mail line of communication with and a direct route from Washington by steamers est the White House, via Baltimore, has been broken up,

Fifty per cent of the capital under the new

sing act must be paid in, and one-third of that Coupon bonds will not be accepted, but they can be ex changed for registered. Forms and instructions under the new law will be mailed to applicants in about a

DISLOYAL EMPLOYEES. Secretary Chase has addressed a note to

each head of bureau in his Department, inquiring if any disloyal clerks or other employees have places therein. REPUSED TO ADJOURN.

The House to-day persistently refused to adjourn over for the Baltimere Convention. It is doubtful, however, if a quorum be present to-morrow. THE REV. DB. BERCKINGIDGE. The Chaplain of the House has invited Dr.

DOINGS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A telegram sent yesterday from White House by the Sanitary Commission Agent to the Commission tore says: "Wounded arriving. Sending five add.

tional wagons to the front. Issuing largely. Supplies plenty. Steamboat Guy, Sanitary Commission, arrived yesterday, Send the schooner, loaded with vegetables

and prophylactics, here."

stic letter to Senator Davis of Kentucky, in response to the resolution of inquiry offered by the latter in the HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, June 3, 1864.
GARRETT DAVIS, esq., Member of the Senate of the United

BENJ. P. BUTLER TO GARRETT DAVIS.

States from Kentucky.

Sin: I have road your resolution of inquiry. You can d

me no greater favor than to have every act of my political life, which began on the first Tuesday of November, 1839, and nded on the 15th day of April, 1861, most thoroughly so

which began as Brigadier-General of the Massachusetts nilitia, April 16, 1861, and will end when this war does, if not somer, subjected to the like examination. I have no favors to ask, and but one act of justice—that the inquisition may not be ex parte, that is, one-sided. Your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THE INVALID CORPS.

The Military Committee of the Senate have esolved to look into the composition and character of the Invalid Corps, many complaints having been made that it is an asylum for favorites averse to fighting and peace men in soldiers' thiforms.

MEXICAN APPAIRS.

Minister Corwin since his return has had proracted interviews with the President and Secretary of

NINE THOUSAND PRISONERS. The total number of Rebel prisoners captured

in the late battles as reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to June 4th, is about 9,000, 450 of

Major J. T. Kennedy, 3d New-York Artillery, and Superintendent of Recruiting Service, has been assigned to duty by the War Department as Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of North

COLLUSSON WITH THE ENEMY.

Capt. Jacob T. Adams, late of Dorchester ounty, Md., has been tried by a Miltary Commission and sentenced to three years in the Albany Penitentiary for violation of the laws of war in conveying goods,

be ready for payment ere long:
Prize schooner Louise, captured by the U. S. steamer Queen, Feb. II, 1864. Amount for distribution, \$4,-4.9-35. D. D. Farragut, Flag Officer.
Prize schooner Edward, captured by the U. S. steamer Snn Jacinto. Amount for distribution, \$2,139-35. T. Bailey, Flag Officer.
Prize 64 bales of Cotton, captured by the U. S. steamer J. L. Davis. Amount for distribution, \$15,-

NORTHERN EXPEDITION TO MONTANA.

Capt. Fisk, the indefatigable Commandaut of wo expeditions north overland to the Mountains and the Pacific is again under orders to escort emigrants to route he has recommended via the Yellow-Stone River, Ac. The rendezvous for emigrants will probably be at Fort Ridgly, Minnesota, and the expedition will move

NATIONAL BANKS. The following National Banks have been

stablished since our last report. The total number stablished up to date is 450, with a total capital of 458 545 200:

First National Bank, Worcester, Mass. Worcester National Bank, Worcester, Mass. First National Bank Bucyrus, Chio... National Currency Bank of Red Bank N. J. First National Bank of Plaintield, N. J. First National Bank of Putnam, Comp. onal Bank of Killingty, Conn.....

THE UNION NATIONAL CONVEN-

Gathering of Delegates—Speculations at to Officers.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 6, 1864.

The city is becoming quite lively with the cathering throng. The Eutaw House and Barnum's as usual. Hotel have been selected as the headquarters by the

The Ohio delegation hung out their fiag at Barnum's this morning—a white fiag with tri-color border, bearing the inscription. "Ohio true to the Union." At the Entaw House, the headquariers of the National Executive Committee, a large canvas banner is suspended bearing the name of Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency. The names most prominently mentioned for President of the Convention are Mr. Dennison of Ohio Mr. Converse of Panarahamia and Mr. Dennison of Ohio Mr. Converse of Ohio Mr. Converse of Ohi The Ohio delegation hung out their flag at Barnum

of New-York.

A meeting of the Ohio delegation was held to-night and was addressed by Govs. Dennison and Tod, who strongly urged the renomination of President Lincoln.

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge will be temporary Chair-

an of the Convention. A deputation from the War Democratic State Committee of New-York, of which the Hon. George A. Brandreth is Chairman, is holding a levee at Barnum's

Hotel, and the members are pressing the name of the The American Telegraph Company have placed sev eral instruments in the theater, to facilitate the transnission of the proceedings of the Convention to the

press throughout the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 4, 1864.

The California end of the Pacific Railroad a now finished and in running order for 31 miles from accamento. Workmen are engaged on the next

section of 30 miles.

The National Freedmens' Relief Association have perfected their organization here, and contributions are coming in. It is expected that \$100,000 will be realized in this city.

The steamer John L. Stephens has arrived from Mexican ports with \$148,918 in specie and 522 sacks of sliver

Trade of all kinds has been dull during the past week.

Mining stocks are lower than ever.

An armed party has been fitted out in Humboldt
Mining County to hunt and punish a band of Indian
murderers.

Bosnon. Monday. June 6, 1864.

The schooner Mary Ann, from Wiscasset,
Me., for Boston, loaded with brick, sprung a leak and
condered early Sunday morning. Her crew escaped in

BURSTING OF THE GREAT WIARD GUN .- The nonster gun, whose easting at the Wiard Ordnance works we described some weeks since, was on Saturday last subjected to so severe a test as to cause its almost total destruction. Though of but 15 inches caliber, the gun, from its peculiar pattern, was probably the bulkiest piece of ordnance ever made in this country, being 13 feet in length, over six feet in exterior diameter, and weighing over 46,000 pounds. The charge was far greater than any ever before attempted, counsting of 80 pounds of quick-burning powder, and an elevated shot of 900 pounds weight; the cartridge was 15 inches in diameter by 15 in length, the ball a solid double shot fifteen inches by twenty-four. This is more than three times the service charge. The gun was fired about dusk, and caused an explosion by which many in the city, at the distance of two miles, were much alarmed; when the clouds of smoke and gravel had subsided, it was found that the gun had been blown to fragments, one piece of about 15,000 lbs. weight being furied a distance of about 200 feet. In view of the immease charge, Mr. Wiard took overy precaution to keep the bystanders at a safe dustance, and to his caution we may attribute the fact that no one was at all injured, though the figing fragments based in alarming proximity to many of the spectators. Whether the rupture was caused by a defective casting, or was due merely to the heavy charge, we are unable to state. Works we described some weeks since, was on Satur-

Breckinridge of Kentucky to preach in the Capitol next

Gen. Butler has sent the following character-

Arrival of the Steamships Virginia, Etpa

THE WAR NEWS IN ENGLAND.

wig-Holstein Question

The Laird Rams Bought by England

24, via Queenstown 25th, arrived here at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received. .

The news of the great battles in Virginia, received

The London Globe thinks that Gen, Lee fully succeeded in barring the road of Gen. Grant to Richmond. The Robel cruiser Georgia had been amounced for sale, at Liverpeol, by private treaty. The crew were paid, and the stores sold at auction.

The three pirates of the J. G. Gerety were before the Court of Queen's Bench on a writ of habous corpus, Arguments against their discharge commenced on the 24th.

The British Government has purchased the Laird

which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the

about 9 a. m. on the 25th May.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BATTLES BETWEEN GRANT AND LEE.

FALL IN THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

SALE OF THE PIRATE GEORGIA

A Popular Settlement of the Schles

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MALAKOFE

The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool May

The news of the great battles in Virginia, received by the steamship Europa, caused a profound sensation throughout England, and the people were astounded at the magnitude of the losses. The probable reself of the bloody combat was eagerly canvasced on all sides. The Confederate Loan recovered three per cent, and cofton became weaker under the news.

The London Times says that Gen. Grant fally sustained his reputation for unconquerable tenacity, and that if he did not achieve absolute success, he bid fee it more desperately, and approached it more nearly than any of his predecessors. It thinks it hard to discern the inclination of the balance, so evenly do the scale of battle appear to be weighed.

The London Marning Post sees no appreciable advantage on either side—but on the following day it expresses a conviction that the Federals sustained a crushing defeat.

The London Star thinks that Gen. Grant has paid tos dear for his victory, and regards his success as indecisive.

The following prize cases have just been sent to the Fourth Anditor's Office for adjustment, and will to the Fourth Anditor's Office for adjustment, and will the Fourth Anditor's Office for adjustment, and will the Fourth Anditor's Office for adjustment, and will be a few forms of the London Globe thinks that Gen. Lee fully succeeded the long of the road of Gen. Grant to Richmond.

24th.

The Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.
The Ministers explained that Prussia had promised to stop her exactions in Juthand and pay for the contributions levied since the armistice.

It was reported that the British Government had consented to a plebiscite in Sebleswig Holstein, and that arrangements were in progress which precides a resumption of hostilities.

The King of Prussis, in response to an address for the independence of Schleswig Holstein, expressed confidence that the sacrifices of Germany would conduce the interests of Fatherland.

A squadron of six menof-war had left France for Tunis.

the interests of Patnetians.

A squadrom of six men-of-war had left France for Tunia.

It was reported that the Mexican loga would not be allotted in September.

The Paris Bourse was steady.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia would visit the King of Prussia on the 9th of June.

A conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Princs Couza had been discovered in the Principalities.

LIVERICOI. May 25—(By telegraph to Queenstown.)

The steamship City of Washington from New-York has arrived.

The advices from America brought by the steamship City of Washington from Services of Licut. General Grant's movements has increased the excitement and sensation produced by the first announcement of Union successes received per stremship Europa.

The news is most generally regarded as very disastrons to the Rebel cause.

The Rebel ioan has declined, in consequence of the favorable Union news, and is quoted 526 per cent lower.

The News by the Etna The Inman steamer Etna, Capt. McGuigan,

5th, and Queenstown on the 26th May, has arrived here The Bremen was appointed to leave Southampton for New-York on the 25th, instead of Wednesday, the 25th, The City of Washington arrived off Cape Clear st

wrote as follows in regard to the Europa's advices:

"There was more fighting than maneuvering, and more loss than result. Grant has stamped a new character on the tactics of the Federals. No other General would either have advanced upon the Wilderness after the severe battle of the 5th, or followed up an aimost victorious though returing enemy upon the still harler fighting of the 6th. None but he again would have statcked his adversary so resolutely on the 8th and on the 9th, or held his ground so tenaciously in spite of failure. No mere indifferent or disaffected mercenaries could have been led from a battle like that at Whiderness to three more such battles at Spottsylvania. Be the impulse what it may, the Federals are lighting in stera reality, and with a spirit as resolute as that of their adversaries. For the Confederates it may be said that they have never actually lost a battle.

"On the first day, Lee only failed to inflict a complete defeat on the advancing Federals.

"On the second day, he himself claimed the victory, and his enemies hardly denied it.

"On the fourth and fifth'days, he repulsed every stack, and held on his position, while on the sixth day he we strong enough and confident enough to refuse his adversaries the respite they desired.

"The London Globe announces that the notorious rams built by the Messra. Laird have been purchased by the British Government. No particulars are given, but The Globs congratulates the country upon this extrication from an awkward difficulty, and the consequence of a possible adverse decision at law.

The case of the pirates of the sahr. J. L. Gerrity was argued in the Court of Queen's Bengh on the 3th May, argued the trians of the sahr. J. L. Gerrity was argued in the court of Queen's Bengh on the 3th May, and they are discharged on the ground that they had been committed for piracy jure gentium, which is not within the treaty or stants. Lengthy arguments were made in support of this, and in behalf of the American Government against it, as they were not co

by the United States of the Rechards of a correspond-the Boundary act.

The London papers publish copies of a correspond-ence between Mr. Thomas Baring and Lord Robert Ceell, in regard to an essertion by the latter, in ad-bate in the House of Commons, that Messrs, Baring Brothers had conveyed large quantities of munition of war to the Federal States, in violation of her Majesty's Neutrality Proclamation. Mr. Baring explains the his house had acted simply as the bankers and agent of his house had acted simply as the bankers and agent of

From The London Times, Wednesday, May 25.

The details of the great battles in America are calculated rather to cohance than diminish the season with which the first tolegrams were received. There has been no ensugeration, no overstrained de-